

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends. -- James Monroe

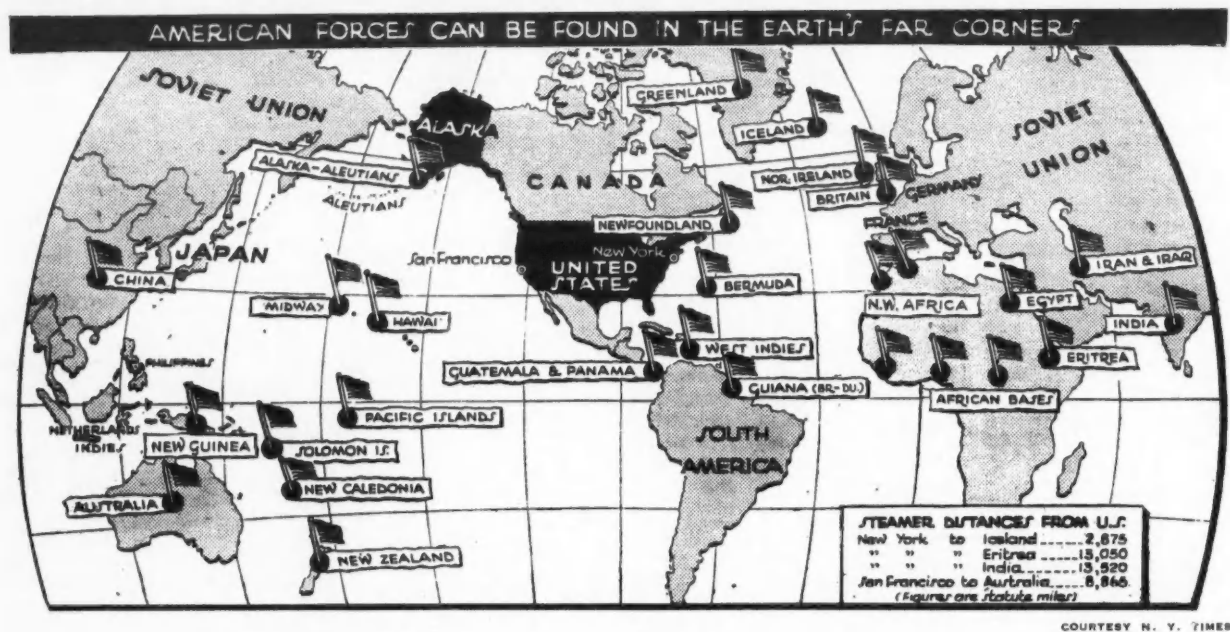
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PEARL HARBOR DAY



Pearl Harbor - One Year After

AS we come to the end of our first year of war, we naturally try to balance accounts, try to see where we stand, to see what we have achieved, and to determine whether we are doing as well as might reasonably have been expected.

The attempt to answer that question carries us back to our entrance into the war. We must remind ourselves of the situation immediately after Pearl Harbor, and recall the job which lay before us as we went to war. That will give us a clue as to how well we are doing the job.

When America went to war, military authorities agreed that we would probably be on the defensive for at least a year. We were not prepared to carry the war quickly either to the Nazis or Japanese.

Enemy on Offensive

In both the east and the west our enemies were on the offensive. It was known that they would strike out with terrific force in an effort to win the war before America could get into action in a big way. They would try to make their positions so secure during 1942 that they could never be successfully attacked and driven back.

No one knew just how far the Japanese could go with their offensive, but, having dealt our fleet a crippling blow at Pearl Harbor, they were very dangerous. We knew that they could take the Philippines, Guam, Wake. These islands were poorly equipped and manned.

Our military critics hoped that we could keep the Japanese from extending their gains farther; hoped the Allies could save Singapore, the Dutch East Indies, Burma. They feared, however, that the Japanese might take these places, and also Australia and India. There was danger that they might even conquer Hawaii, invade Alaska, bomb our Pacific Coast cities.

Now, looking back on the first year of the war, we see that we did not do as well as we hoped we might. Our side lost not only Wake, Guam, and the Philippines, but the Malay Peninsula, Singapore, the Dutch East Indies, Burma, a few of the Aleutian Islands.

But if our brightest hopes were not realized, neither were our worst fears. The Japanese stopped at the border of India, and have made no advances in that direction for

months. They threatened Australia dangerously, but did not reach it. America poured men and planes into the South Pacific; sent a good-sized fleet to those waters. In August we seized a foothold in the Solomons, blocking Japanese efforts at the invasion of Australia.

Now we have air superiority in that region and have disastrously defeated the Japanese in naval battles. We defeated the enemy's thrust at Hawaii in the Battle of Midway. We have saved all but a tip of the Aleutians. There is reason to think that we can hold the Japanese within their present limits and possibly whittle away some of their gains, while we are using our major power against Germany.

When the Japanese took the Malay Peninsula and the Dutch East Indies, they deprived us of rubber, which was a heavy, but not a mortal blow. They secured tin, rubber, and oil, and saved themselves from relatively quick defeat. When we saved Hawaii, Australia, and India, we prevented a quick Japanese victory, and probably doomed the Japanese to eventual defeat. Despite our losses in the Far East, therefore, it may be logically contended that we have won a more permanent victory than Japan has during the first year of the war.

We knew a year ago that the Germans as well as the Japanese would try to make 1942 a year of decisive victory. They would certainly be on the offensive. There was serious danger that they might crush the Russian armies, that they might invade the rich oil fields of the Caucasus, of Persia and Iraq, that they might conquer Egypt and enter the Middle East, joining the Japanese, who, having conquered India, might be coming from the East.

There was danger that the Nazis might invade Morocco and Algeria, held by the friendly Vichy French, that they might make Dakar a base of operations in the South Atlantic, and threaten South America. These were real, not fancied, dangers.

At the middle of the year, the Nazis seemed on the way to victory along these lines. They were driving the Russians before them, were near the mountain passes to the Baku oil fields. In North Africa, Marshal Rommel all but destroyed the British army and came near to conquering Egypt, gateway to the

Near East. Submarines were sinking our ships faster than we could build them. This was the time the Japanese reached the Indian border and India was seething with threats of revolution.

July, 1942, was the darkest month of our nation's history. But by August light was appearing. That is when our offensive began in the South Pacific. The Russian lines held at Stalingrad. The Nazi offensive in Russia bogged down.

The Tide Turns

A little later the British turned on Rommel in Egypt; drove him back in disastrous retreat. The Americans, launching an offensive earlier than had been thought probable, joined with the British and beat the Germans to Morocco and Algeria; began a campaign to drive the Axis out of Africa; speeded up the bombing of war-weary Italy.

Now, at the close of our first year of war, we and our Allies are on the offensive. Hitler, for the first time, is on the defensive, though he may undertake to break out in offensive movements. The Russians are threatening him on the east, the British and Americans from the south. He no longer rules the air.

The Chinese are given courage by our victories. There is now a better chance to hold India in line. Turkey is strengthened in her determination to oppose the Germans if they attack. South America feels safer and is drawn more closely to our side.

The Axis appears to have passed its peak of power, while Russia and China hold firm and the power of America and Britain rises. Undoubtedly a hard, bitter struggle is

before us; but most military critics think that our first year of war has witnessed the turning point.

Any summary of our first year at war, however brief, must include recognition of the heroism of our fighting men. At Wake, Midway, Guam, Bataan, Guadalcanal, New Guinea, North Africa, and in every region of the seven seas, they have fought with courage and skill. Often poorly equipped, and sometimes without hope of victory, our soldiers, sailors, marines, air forces have maintained the best of American traditions.

Every victory America has won, every week we have gained through delaying actions, has been won through the bitter but willing sacrifice of Americans—men and boys whose names will be forever unknown save in their own families or communities. But those acts will live in the history of the nation. Our men who have been tested this year by battle on land or sea or in the air have nobly passed their tests.

There has been heroism at home, as well as in the field. In every community, of course, there are wasters, hoarders, loafers, and those who place personal or family interests above the national welfare. But most Americans are displaying a fine spirit of loyalty. They are willingly accepting sacrifice, are working longer hours, are helping out with war activities, are cooperating with efforts to save gasoline, rubber, and other scarce articles. The American people as a whole have been welded by a year of war into a mighty force which is making a decisive contribution to the victory of the United Nations.

Pronunciations

Ramaswami Mudaliar—rah-mah-swah'-mee moo-dah'-lee-ahr
Chiang Kai-shek—jee-ong' ki-shek-i as in ice
Avila Camacho—ah'-veel-lah kah-mah'-choe
Haakon—ho'-kon—first o as in orb, second o as in hot
Eduard Benes—eh-dwahrd' beh-nesh'
Fulgencio Batista—fool-hen'-see-oe bah-tees'tah
Haile Selassie—hi'-leh seh-lah'see
Wladislaw Sikorski—vlah'-dee-slahff see-kor'skee
Getulio Vargas—geh-too'lio vahr'gahs
Manuel Quezon—mah-noo-el' kay'zon
Jorge Ubico—hor'hay oo-bee'coe
Elie Lescot—ay'lee les'coe
Tiburcio Carias—tee-boo-ree'coe kah-ree'-ahs
Ricardo de la Guardia—ree-kahr'doe day lah' gwahr'-dee-ah
Anastasio Somoya—ah-nah-stah'see-oe soe-moe'yah
Rafael Trujillo—rah-fah-el' troo-heel'yoe
Maximiliano Martinez—mahk-see-meel'-yah-noe mahr-tee'nez
Charles de Gaulle—zharl duh gol—o as in go
Hubert Pierlot—u-bair' pee-air'loe
Draja Mikhailovich—drah'zhah mee-ki'-loe-vich
Aruba—ah-roo'bah
Curacao—koo-rah-sah'oe



War Brings Many Changes to America

FEW people are aware of the mighty changes which have come to America in the space of a single year. They realize that their personal lives have become more directly connected with the will of the government than before; for example, that they cannot get gasoline or sugar or coffee without dealing with a rationing board; that they cannot plan their future activities without the consent of a draft board; that a rent control board may tell them how much they can charge or pay for rent. But few have gone beneath the surface to discover some of the



War makes us global minded

great transformations which the war is making upon our way of life. We can list only a few of them here.

It is difficult to imagine the great scientific developments which have come as a result of the war. Aviation alone has made such strides that one type of plane is hardly in production before a newer and better model has been developed. Before long, the Air Forces Air Ferrying Command will engage in operations 10 times larger than those of all the civilian airlines of the world before the war began. Brigadier General Harold L. George, chief of the Ferrying Command, describes these activities as follows:

"We are transport agent for the world. We are picking up planes in California and putting them down a few days later in Egypt, Persia, India, Australia, Alaska, Russia, Great Britain—any place you want to name. Our operations offices are scattered from here to the ends of the earth. No airline was ever conceived on such a scale. And after the war—well! that's something to think about."

More Self-Sufficient

The war is making America more completely self-sufficient than any nation has been at any time. When the war is over, we shall no longer be dependent upon foreign countries for many of the products we so desperately need. Synthetic rubber factories are being built to produce 1,000,000 tons of rubber a year. Artificial silk has come to stay. We are now making aluminum from various clays, textiles from wood pulp and casein (a milk product). A huge new plastics industry is being developed to provide substitutes for many of the scarce metals. We are developing new sources of other metals.

The war is revolutionizing the housing industry. In order to provide housing facilities for the Army and for war workers, new techniques of production have been adopted. Prefabricated housing has received a

great impetus as a result of the expanded needs. A bathroom which before the war cost \$1,000 to equip and install has already been greatly reduced in cost.

The automobile industry already has an eye on the future. Revolutionary changes, including a plastic top, neater and trimmer lines, bodies of plastics, perhaps twice as much mileage per gallon of gasoline, will be placed on the market at a much lower cost than the pre-Pearl Harbor models.

The expansion of electrical production from coal, oil, and water has been amazing since the outbreak of the war, and energy is essential to the development of an industrial civilization. It is estimated that by 1945, we shall be producing 50 per cent more electrical power than in 1941.

The amount of money which has been invested in plants for war production staggers the imagination. Figures on the number of plants and the amount of money appropriated for factories of all kinds have been a military secret since Pearl Harbor. It is a conservative estimate to say that some 15 billion dollars has thus been provided—and this sum merely for the plants and tools to produce war goods—not for the production of goods themselves. Compare this with the one billion dollars which is the estimated value of all the automobile factories of the country before the war.

Industrial Shifts

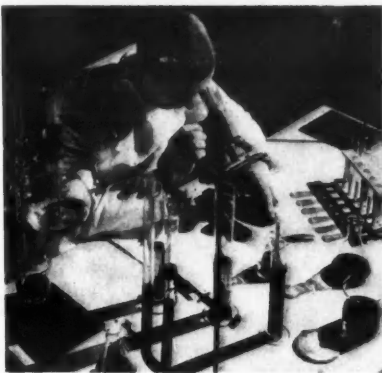
The war is greatly changing the location of our industrial centers. Whole new industrial areas are coming into being—in the South, the Northwest, the Middle West, the Rocky Mountains. Regions which formerly had little industrial activity are today humming with activity day and night. Many of these new industrial centers will be important in the postwar production of goods for the American people. It is possible that the end of the war will see a great decentralization of industry, with the highly developed New England and eastern seacoast occupying a relatively less important place than before the war.

Thus, when the war is over we shall have a productive plant capable of turning out far more goods than could be produced before the war. This is what C. E. Wilson, president of General Electric Company and recently named to head the whole aircraft production program of the government, has to say about the progress being made:

"While working on the complicated weapons of modern warfare, we are daily making new discoveries



War teaches us not to waste



War speeds up science

in electronics, metallurgy, chemistry, synthetics, plastics, aeronautics, and a dozen other fields. All these things help to build a reservoir for tomorrow. The new discoveries in science are being matched by new advances in engineering and the techniques of production. The making of gun barrels can teach us something about the making of electric motors. The shortage of certain strategic materials has opened the road to the new plastics industry that will never be closed again."

Scientific changes are not the only ones which the war is producing in America. Our whole thinking processes are being changed. Who would have thought a year ago that we should soon be concentrating our energies upon preventing waste; that we should be saving foodstuffs, that an old piece of iron or steel, an old rubber boot, tin cans, and dozens of other items would come to play a vital role in our national existence? The war is providing us with an excellent lesson in conservation.

The American people have learned to make sacrifices as they never learned in time of peace. There is little grumbling on the part of those millions of young men who have been called to the colors or of those whose family life has been completely disrupted; on the part of those who must pay a large part of their income to foot the heaviest tax bill in our history; those who forego luxuries and even necessities in order to buy war stamps and bonds; those who contribute blood or hours of labor to the Red Cross and other war organizations.

World Outlook

The war has changed our conception of the world outside the United States. Through bitter experience, the American people have learned that they cannot insulate themselves from the rest of the world. They have discovered that what happens in the Caucasus Mountains, along the Volga River, on the islands and in the waters of the South Pacific, on the deserts of Africa, can have a vital bearing upon their own well-being. They have learned the meaning of global war, the meaning of the interdependence of nations. They know that the dawn of the air age has made previous conceptions of distance meaningless. They have learned that the oceans which were once the bulwarks of security no longer offer the protection to our shores they once did.

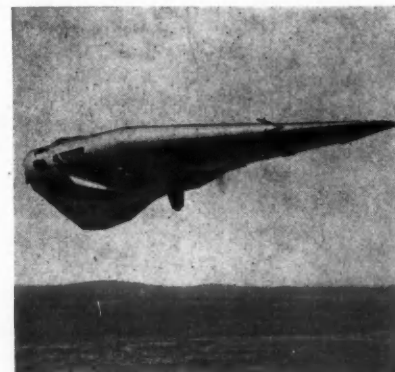
Since the outbreak of war, the American people have become more health-conscious than ever before in their history. They realize that we cannot afford the wastage of

human resources which comes from poor health. They were shocked to learn of the high percentage of young people who have been rejected by the Army because of health deficiencies. The war has made health a national problem, with the result that more and more attention is being paid to proper diet, medical care, recreational facilities, rest, housing, and the numerous other things which are essential to the maintenance of high health standards.

Gradually our attitude toward other peoples and races is undergoing great changes. We have learned to appreciate the valor and the sacrifices of our Allies, the British, the Russians, and the Chinese. We have begun to examine our own attitude toward such racial minorities as the Negroes. The American people are coming to accept the idea that the Four Freedoms should be made to apply to all, regardless of race, color, or creed.

Finally, the war has brought home as nothing else could have done the meaning of democracy. What we have taken for granted for generations has all of a sudden become something precious and worth fighting for. The lesson of the millions of people today living under the heel of the dictators has not been wasted upon the American people.

These are but a few of the fundamental changes which are taking place in an America at war. When the war is over, our country will have undergone great transforma-



War brings the Air Age

tions. Forces have been unloosed which will affect our future destiny. It is the great challenge of our time to harness these forces into constructive channels.

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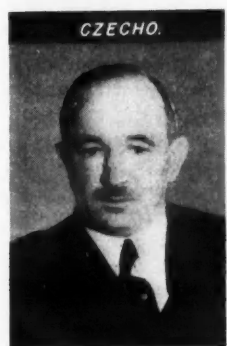
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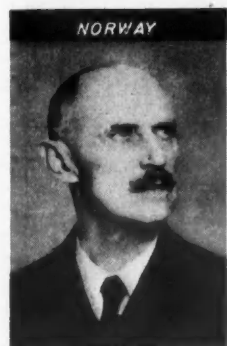
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THERE are close to one billion and a half people fighting on the United Nations' team. They live all over the world. They are white and black and yellow and brown. They are farmers, factory workers, teachers, students—old people and young people. Their countries range in size from tiny Luxembourg to such giants as Russia, China, and the United States. They have their own ideas about how to live, to play, to worship, to run their governments. They are joined together by a single common aim—the right to be masters of their own destinies—the determination to be free from tyrannical bullies who have a fanatical desire to rule everybody and everything.

We include Brazil and the Fighting French on our list of United Nations, even though they are not yet officially members. We have not, on the other hand, listed the millions of people in South America and elsewhere who are working with us but have not actually entered the war. Now for a few words of description about each of the United Nations:

Australia: About the size of our land but much more barren. Becoming a mighty fortress in the Pacific. Went to war with Germany September 3, 1939. Had no regular army and few industries suitable for war. People were busy raising wheat, sheep, and cattle. Today, recently built Australian factories are turning out all types of war weapons. Australian soldiers have fought on nearly all battle fronts. American fighting forces have made this land their main military base in the Far East. Australia has 7,000,000 population, is a self-governing dominion, with its parliament at Canberra. John Curtin is Prime Minister of the Australian government.

Belgium: Has been occupied since May, 1940. King Leopold is prisoner of war. Belgian cabinet, headed by Hubert Pierlot, left country and is carrying on fight from London. Belgium has 8,500,000 population in a land only slightly larger than Maryland. Most densely populated area in Europe. People extremely intelligent and industrious. Very democratic. Parliament is supreme. Underground movement against Nazis is effective. Rich Belgian Congo in Africa is of great help to Allied cause.

Brazil: Entered war August 22, 1942. Not yet officially a United Nation. Her closeness to Africa, her fine harbors and extensive products make her a valuable ally. Many airfields are being built on her land. Brazil is larger than the United States, has 45,000,000 population. It is a republic, the capital is Rio de Janeiro, the president is Getulio Vargas, and the official language is Portuguese.

Canada: Is supplying great quantities of bacon, wheat, flour, cheese, and eggs to Great Britain; is turning out weapons, ships, and

United Nations --

airplane pilots on a vast scale. A half million Canadian soldiers have gone overseas. Canada is about same size as United States, but lacks our abundance of resources and temperate climate. More than 50 per cent of people's income is going into war. Population, 11,500,000. Country is self-governing dominion. Capital is Ottawa, Ontario. Prime Minister, William Lyon Mackenzie King.

Caribbean Lands: These include Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti. The last two share the island of Hispaniola (little Spain). Combined population of these three countries is just under 9,000,000. Total area about that of North Dakota. Almost exactly same thing can be said about these countries as we say just below about Central America—they are heavily fortified and help safeguard Panama Canal and Caribbean, and provide us with tropical products. Haiti is known as the Negro Republic. Cuban sugar goes to United States, England, and Russia.

Central American Republics: These include Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama. All their territory could be placed inside Texas and there would still be plenty of room left for the Texans. Total population, 14,000,000. Chief military importance: Serve as air, naval, and land bases for the protection of the Panama Canal and for shipping in the Caribbean. They also provide us with many tropical products—bananas, coffee, sugar, increasing quantities of rubber, sisal (for rope-making), to mention only a few. The people of these countries consist mainly of Spaniards, Indians, Negroes, and mixtures of these races. Majority are illiterate, but education and democracy are spreading. Most leaders are Spaniards.

China: When Japan is finally defeated, much credit must go to the Chinese. Had they meekly yielded, Japan might be in an unbeatable position today—might well be in India. Present war in China began in July, 1937. Japan has won richest territory, main cities and railways, but has paid heavy price. Free China fights on from Chungking, the capital, under leadership of Chiang Kai-shek. Still nearly 250,000,000 Chinese free from Japanese control. China proper (not including her loosely held provinces such as Tibet and Mongolia) is about two-thirds as large as United States, with population well over 400,000,000. China is fighting not only to drive out the Japanese invader, but also to build a strong modern nation.

Czechoslovakia: Beginning of this nation's downfall was Munich "settlement" in September, 1938. Country was divided and, within a few months, completely taken over by Nazis. Escaped Czechs are fighting with United Nations. People at home are engaging in sabotage. Government-in-exile, headed by Eduard Benes, is in London. Czechoslovakia, before war, was prosperous manufacturing center. National government at Prague was very democratic. Population, 15,000,000.

Ethiopia: Large, mostly barren African land, more than a third again as large as pre-war France. Over 10,000,000 inhabitants, backward, and engaged in primitive agriculture. Land invaded by Italy in December, 1934; finally overcome in May, 1936. Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie warned League of Nations it would some day regret its refusal to take action against Italian aggressor. A year ago, Allies drove Italians out of Ethiopia, and Selassie is back on his throne in the capital, Addis Ababa. His country is used to help guard Suez Canal.

Fighting French: After France was defeated on June 22, 1940, General de Gaulle organized a fighting force of Frenchmen who escaped from their country and also of French troops that broke away from Vichy France's control in North Africa. He set up a government in London, although his main military headquarters are in Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa. The Fighting French have done much to strengthen the United Nations in Africa, and they symbolize the will of France to rise again as a great nation. Recently, the Vichy French military forces in North Africa have also joined the Allied cause. No French group, however, is an official member of the United Nations.

Greece: Mussolini's armies attacked Greece without warning in October, 1940. The Greeks trounced them until Hitler was forced to come to the rescue. The British and their allied forces tried to make a stand at Greece, but were too greatly outnumbered. Because of their resistance, the Greeks have been starved and tortured.



Brazil is not officially a member of the United Nations but is, for the purpose of the war.



Jan Christian Smuts



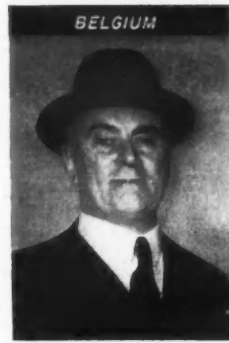
Peter Fraser



Getulio Vargas



Avila Camacho



Hubert Pierlot



Charles de Gaulle

For a Billion Strong

The United Nations will not forget their heroic fight which cost the Axis dearly. Before the war, population of Greece was 7,200,000; capital was Athens; government was a constitutional monarchy, headed by King George II, now in London. The Greek people were mostly poor farmers, but they were free and contented.

India: Even though Gandhi, Nehru, and other Indian leaders refuse to cooperate with the United Nations until India is given full independence, that country is of tremendous aid to the Allies. The Calcutta industrial area alone produces more military supplies than all of Free China, the Middle East, and Africa put together. Tens of thousands of Indians are joining up with the British fighting forces every month. India's location makes it a vital military base. The land is half the size of the United States, with a population three times as large (390,000,000). Capital, New Delhi. Government largely under British control, but country has been promised complete self-rule after war. Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar is chief contact man between the Indian leaders and the British.

Luxembourg: This tiny land, only four-fifths the size of our smallest state, Rhode Island, contains 297,000 people. It is squeezed in between Germany, Belgium, and France. Even though headed by a Grand Duchess, it is extremely democratic in normal times. Too small to offer anything but moral support now. Grand Duchess Charlotte is in London.

Mexico: Furnishes large supplies of oil and essential minerals for us and other United Nations. Helps to track down Axis submarines in Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico. Building vital war bases. Land is one-fourth as large as United States; population, 19,500,000, mostly Indians; capital, Mexico City; president Avila Camacho. Before war, Mexico was making supreme effort to modernize her farming and industry.

The Netherlands: Storybook land of tulips, dykes, and windmills. Only a little larger than Belgium and almost as densely

populated (9,000,000 people). Dutch are industrious, intelligent, democratic. Overrun by Nazis in summer of 1940. Lost rich Netherlands Indies to Japan earlier this year, but not until Dutch navy had taken heavy toll from enemy. Netherlands government-in-exile, headed by Queen Wilhelmina, is in London. Dutch islands of Curacao and Aruba, just off the coast of Venezuela, have great oil refineries which are vital to our military forces.

New Zealand: Lies 1,200 miles away from her nearest neighbor, Australia. Has bent every effort to supply men, weapons, and products for the United Nations. Island is self-governing British dominion. The population of 1,600,000 had unusually high standard of living before war. Seat of government, Wellington; prime minister, Peter Fraser.

Norway: We constantly hear of sabotage and Nazi retaliation in Norway. Moreover, Norway's escaped tanker fleet carries at least half of oil and gasoline needed by Great Britain. Norway's Arctic group of islands, Spitzbergen, furnishes much coal to England. Norway is little larger than Italy, has population of 3,000,000, who are mostly farmers, sailors, fishermen, woodsmen. Government is constitutional monarchy, with parliament supreme. Capital is Oslo. Temporary seat of government, headed by King Haakon VII, is in London.

Philippine Islands: We shall never forget the heroic stand of the Filipinos at Bataan and Corregidor. They helped stall the enemy and gave us precious time to fortify Australia. They have been promised independence in 1945, and will get it if the war is over. Manuel Quezon, president of the Islands, is a member of the Pacific War Council in Washington. The Philippine capital is Manila; the population of the Islands is 16,000,000.

Poland: A little smaller than California, Poland had population of 35,000,000 before war. Invasion of this land on September 1, 1939, caused the world conflict. Some 200,000 Poles escaped and are in active service against Hitler. Thousands at home are engaging in sabotage. Hitler has enslaved and tortured the Poles as he has no other people. The Polish government-in-exile, headed by General Sikorski, is in London. Warsaw is the peacetime capital. The masses of Poles did not have extensive democratic privileges before the war, but they were free from foreign domination, and that was a goal toward which they had been striving for generations.

South Africa: Is leading industrial center on African continent, and its industries have been geared to turn out war weapons. Its naval patrol boats help safeguard Allied shipping route around Cape of Good Hope. Large proportion of the 10,000,000 people are of Dutch and British descent. Country is self-governing British dominion; capital is Pretoria; prime minister is General Jan Christian Smuts, a great military leader and statesman.

Soviet Union: President Roosevelt made this statement a few months ago and the same thing is true today: "Russian forces have destroyed and are destroying more armed power of our enemies—troops, planes, tanks, and guns—than all the other United Nations put together." General MacArthur has said that the Soviet armies managed "the greatest military achievement in all history." Russia stretches 5,000 miles from Central Europe to Pacific Ocean; population, 170,000,000; capital, Moscow; government, communist; leader, Josef Stalin.

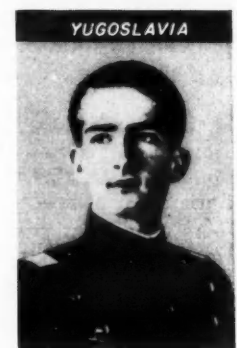
United Kingdom: Includes England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. For convenience, we shall refer to area as Britain. After fall of France, Britain held out when defeat seemed certain; her land became haven for defeated peoples. Today, she is stronger than ever; destined to play a vital role in victory. Population, 47,000,000; area smaller than California. People can't feed themselves; must be able to trade. London, world's largest city, is capital; King George is nominal head of government; Prime Minister Churchill, representing Parliament, is actual leader.

United States: We sent destroyers, guns, food, and other materials to England in her darkest hours. We have helped China and Russia. Our biggest role has just begun, however. Our industrial power, which is greater than all our enemies combined, is getting into full swing. American fighting forces are being sent to all parts of the world. Already the effect of our participation is being felt on all fronts.

Yugoslavia: The Chetniks, more than 100,000 strong, fighting from their hidden mountain retreats in Yugoslavia, have been referred to as a third front, since the Nazis have had to keep many thousands of soldiers in that land. Leader of Chetniks is General Draja Mikhailovich, who has become almost a legend. His people have suffered cruel punishment in reprisal for his resistance, but he continues to destroy everything he can to hurt the Nazis. Yugoslavia is somewhat smaller than Colorado; extremely mountainous; population, 16,000,000; capital, Belgrade. Temporary government of Yugoslavia is in London, headed by 19-year-old Peter II.



Manuel Quezon



Peter II



Haile Selassie



Ramaswami Mudaliar



Grand Duchess Charlotte



Rafael Trujillo



Maximiliano Martinez



Tiburcio Carias



Elie Lescot



The other South American nations are not in the solid support.

The Kind of World We Are Fighting For

THE war in which the United Nations are engaged was, in the beginning, a war of self-defense. These nations were invaded, or attacked, or threatened, and they have been fighting to "save their necks"; fighting to preserve their independ-

where may be free to obtain information and express their views; that they may be free to worship as they see fit; that they may live under conditions which will enable them to obtain the necessities of life, and that they may be free from the threat of war. It was, in effect, a promise that the United States government would cooperate in every possible way with peoples everywhere in their attempt to acquire these freedoms.

This statement did not commit the United Nations to anything, but it has inspired millions throughout the world to work for the establishment of freedom, justice, tolerance, and fair play.

The second document was a declaration of policy by the governments of the United States and Great Britain. It is known as the Atlantic Charter, and includes some of the ideas expressed in the Four Freedoms. It was signed by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain on August 14, 1941.

The third statement was a declaration by the United Nations which was signed by representatives of each of these nations on January 1, 1942. This is the only official outline of the kind of world all the United Nations promise to help establish. This declaration adopts the Atlantic Charter as a program for all the United Nations.

By accepting the Atlantic Charter, the United Nations promise that no one of them will seek to add to its territory as a result of the war. They will make no territorial changes anywhere unless the people concerned wish to have the changes made. They will see that self-government is restored to countries which have been overrun by the Axis powers.

Here is a promise to restore the world territorially as it was before the war unless there are regions where the people themselves wish changes. This is in sharp contrast to the Axis plan, which would make super-states of the Axis na-

they wanted, and that the war came largely because other nations were held within narrow limits.

The United Nations promise, however, that they will try to see to it that all countries, even the small ones, even the ones without great resources, can live comfortably. They promise, so far as possible, to remove hindrances to trade which have made it hard for some nations to obtain raw materials or to sell their products.

This statement may mean much or little. It depends upon the spirit in which the provision is interpreted. Before the war, the United States had tariff laws which made it impossible for certain foreign peoples to sell their goods to this country. The majority of Americans thought that this helped us, but it hurt the other countries. Other nations, as well as the United States, had hindering trade policies. If they are continued, the nations without vast territories and resources will continue to suffer, and the Atlantic Charter does not definitely promise that these policies will not be continued. It merely says that the United Nations "will endeavor" to provide better trade relations.

The United Nations declare that when the war is over they will disarm the nations which have been responsible for aggression and war. This will be done immediately. The United Nations will then undertake to establish some plan for world security, presumably some permanent organization of nations, which will insure peace. After this has been accomplished, they will try to bring about the reduction of armaments in all countries.

In summary, the United Nations promise that all peoples, even the Germans, Japanese, and Italians, can have their independence, and

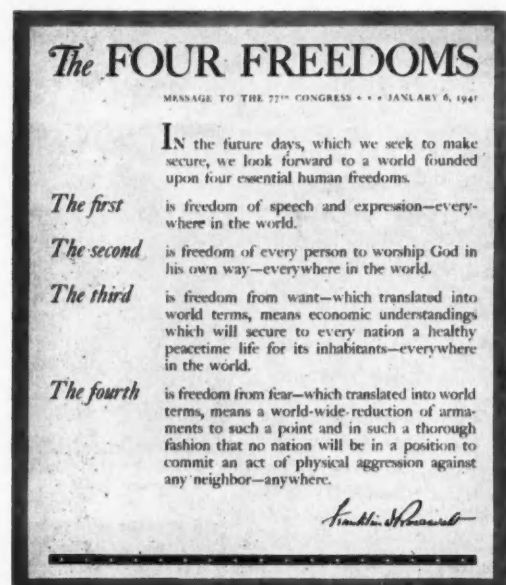
peace will not be written without bitterness, disagreement, and opposition. But we should not become discouraged, always remembering that no charter of liberty—not the Magna Charta, not the Declaration of Independence—was ever won quickly and without a struggle.

Some people are disappointed with the Atlantic Charter because, they say, it establishes the nations as they were before the war. This, say the critics, really cannot and should not be done. We should do away, they argue, with the idea of "sovereign" nations—that is, nations which legally may do as they please, and organize a world "superstate."

The Atlantic Charter certainly does not provide for a super-state, and it is not likely that one will be established at the close of the war. Nations, especially the large and powerful ones, will continue to assert that they are independent. It is quite possible, however, that they will give up certain of the powers which independent nations have exercised in the past.

For example, it is possible and even probable that nations will give up the so-called right of maintaining as large a military force as they see fit and of making war upon other nations whenever they please.

It is not at all impossible that a league or association of nations will be created with power to regulate the amount of armament any nation may have and to use force against



ence and freedom; fighting to keep from being subjected, enslaved, or dominated by the aggressive, militaristic Axis powers.

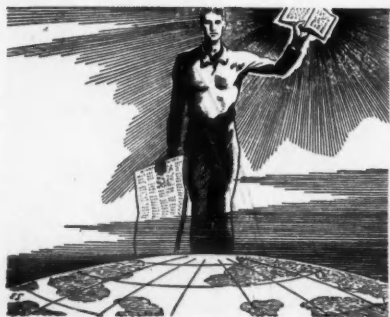
As they fight side by side, however, in a great global conflict, and as they become increasingly convinced that they will win the war, the question naturally arises as to what they will do with victory. When the war ends, a large part of the world will have been laid waste. Millions of people will be starving. Governments will have been destroyed, and there will be widespread chaos.

Victors' Task

The victors will have the job of restoring order, of determining the conditions under which people will live, and under which they will begin to rebuild. They will be responsible for seeing to it that conditions are established under which peace is likely to be permanent, for if war comes again, civilization will probably be destroyed and we will sink into a condition comparable to that of the Dark Ages.

The leaders of the United Nations have made three official pronouncements of great importance. The first was the proclamation of the Four Freedoms by the President of the United States. In his message to Congress on January 6, 1941, the President called for the establishment everywhere of freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, freedom from fear.

This was an expression of hope by the President of the United States, the hope that peoples every-



Freedom of Speech



Freedom of Religion



Freedom from Want



Freedom from Fear

tions, and which would deprive the other nations of their independence, which would make them mere satellites of Germany, Italy, or Japan.

Critics, however, will say that peace cannot be maintained in the world by restoring territorial lines as they were. They will point out that the victor nations, especially the big ones, the United States, Russia, the British Empire, and China, already had all the territory

can have their old territories (unless the people themselves in certain sections of these countries vote freely for territorial changes). They promise that all the countries, even the Axis powers, can have governments of their own choosing. They declare in favor of trade relations which will enable the people of every country to achieve prosperity, though they are not specific in their promises on this point. They promise enemy nations practically everything except the right to arm, and they promise to work for a plan of world security which will permit the victors themselves later to disarm.

To what extent the Atlantic Charter is carried out after the war will depend upon the willingness of people in the United Nations to make sacrifices and to cooperate with one another. It is certain that

any nation which undertakes to go to war with its neighbors.

In the field of trade relations, changes may also be made, even though each nation holds to its legal right to enact tariff laws and in other ways to interfere with trade among nations. Cooperative arrangements may be made. Without announcing that they are giving up the right to enact tariff laws, nations may agree to hold conferences. The nations attending the conferences may agree not to enact tariff laws which too greatly interfere with the trade and prosperity of their neighbor states.

These results are among the possibilities. It was not to be expected that the United Nations, in their first announcement, would or could make a complete plan for the post-war world. The fact is, however, that the United Nations are now co-operating and working together. Each one of them is sacrificing a great deal in order to reach a common objective; that is, victory. After victory has been achieved, cooperation may be continued and extended. Gradually, then, the laws that each independent nation may do as it pleases regardless of the effects among its neighbors may be abandoned. It is very likely that this will be one of the results of victory.

What We Must Do

THE war has impressed two ideas, among others, upon the minds of millions of Americans: (1) That if we would plan and organize as well during peacetime as we do in a war period, it would be possible to have much higher living standards in the United States; (2) that we must work as hard to win the peace as we are now working to win the war, or millions of lives will be lost in vain, and civilization endangered.

We now know that peace cannot be maintained automatically, or by methods which have been used in the past. We must work harder at this job than ever before, tackle it with greater imagination and knowledge.

Scores of plans have been suggested to achieve permanent peace—to make this really a "war to end wars." One proposal is for the United Nations to continue to work together after the war to safeguard peace. Another is for the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations to unite and "police" the world. Still another is for great regional or continental groups of nations to form organizations for the purpose of dealing with their common political and economic problems. There might be a United Asia, for example, and a "United States of Europe." The nations of the Western Hemisphere might form a similar union.

Causes of War

In studying these and various other plans, one should read a great deal about what has caused wars in the past—about what caused the present war. In doing so, each of us will be in a better position to understand the strong and weak points of plans which are being offered to insure peace in the future.

Among people who have read widely on this broad subject, there is considerable disagreement, but the majority agree upon certain of the larger points. First of all, they feel that some kind of an international military force must be established which has the power to prevent wars from starting and spreading. David Cushman Coyle, well-known engineer and writer, vividly describes what is needed in an article in the *Junior Red Cross Journal*. He says:

"First we must have world order, which means simply no fighting among the boys in the back row. . . . The principle of world order will be hard to remember, but it is the same as the principle of the fire department. When the firemen hear the first clang of the alarm, they don't start arguing about who owns the property or whether it is 'their' fire. They leave their pinochle game and in ten seconds are snorting and

howling through the streets, taking a hundred tons of high-powered apparatus to smother perhaps only an overheated electric iron. It may look like going to extremes, but that is the way to keep from having a whole city burn up some windy night.

"If we really mean not to have any more wars, we must stamp out wars the same way we stamp out fire, showing the same kind of ferocious, hair-trigger violence that the firemen have to show toward an alarm of fire. . . . The next time anything happens like Japan invading Manchuria or Italy making demands on Ethiopia, within 24 hours a swarm of United Nations' planes should be landing armies on the spot, to stand guard and brook no nonsense.

What We Have Learned

"We can suppress all use of war 'as an instrument of national policy' if the united forces of the world will stand ready to make war on any aggressor at the drop of the hat. Otherwise not. Experience has shown that a world where each country waits to see if it will be 'drawn' into the war is duck soup for a dictator who knows what he wants."

If we are to have a world military machine which will not hesitate a moment in using force to insure peace, then we must also have a world organization to which nations can take their grievances and can get action in obtaining justice. This organization should not only take forceful steps in dealing with violators of peace, but it should be equally determined to see that all nations have an equal opportunity to trade freely with one another; also that they have access to raw materials which they need in order to have a decent standard of living.

But are we certain that an international organization could guarantee peace—did not the League of Nations fail miserably? Supporters of a world organization contend that there are many good reasons why the League failed. The United States did not enter it. The members of the League of Nations were afraid to use force in preventing or stopping a war before it spread to large proportions. Nothing could be done in most matters without a unanimous vote. How much could be accomplished by our Congress, it is asked, under similar circumstances? Russia, one of the leading advocates of force to prevent war, was kept out of the League for many years, and her ideas were disregarded after she was admitted because she was communistic.

Whether these and other problems could be successfully dealt with in a



The Atlantic Charter



The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

FIRST, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

SECOND, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

THIRD, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

FOURTH, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

FIFTH, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic adjustment and social security;

SIXTH, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

SEVENTH, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

EIGHTH, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea, or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

new world organization is a question. At any rate, the American people should devote much study and discussion to plans for establishing permanent peace, for our country will be in a position to exercise great influence after the war. Our government is pledged to work with the United Nations, when the fighting ceases, to build a better and safer world. A sane and informed American public opinion can go far toward shaping the kind of peace machinery that will be worthy of the name.

This whole question is of such vital significance to all of us that THE AMERICAN OBSERVER plans to run a series of articles on various plans to "win the peace" and to establish better conditions in the world and in our own country after the war. We shall give the pros and cons of these plans, which will include discussions of world trade, raw materials, international peace machinery, and America's role in the postwar world. On the home front, the articles will deal with ways in which American factories and farms might be kept as

busy producing peacetime goods as they now are in making war weapons. If such a goal can be achieved, unemployment can be abolished and living standards will be much higher.

News Quiz of the Week

1. Make a list of some of the principal territorial losses suffered by the United Nations during the last 12 months.
2. Name some of the important gains made by the United Nations during that period.
3. Which of the United Nations became involved in war first? Which of them was the latest to enter?
4. Name one contribution which each of the following United Nations is making to the common cause: The Netherlands, South Africa, Australia, Yugoslavia, Canada, Belgium.
5. Why is it true to say that a nation can no longer remain isolated from the rest of the world?
6. Discuss briefly several of the permanent changes in American life which are being brought about by the war.
7. What are the Four Freedoms? By whom were they proclaimed?
8. Name two of the promises contained in the Atlantic Charter.
9. True or false: The United Nations have adopted this Charter as a part of their program.
10. Name four weaknesses of the League of Nations which helped to bring about its failure.
11. What method does David Cushman Coyle, the writer and engineer, think must be adopted after the war to establish permanent world order and peace?
12. What policy do you, at this time, believe would best preserve peace in the future?



The same fellow

C. S. MONITOR

Important Dates of the War

1931

Sept. 18 Japan becomes first treaty breaker by seizing province of Manchuria from China.

1933

Jan. 30 Adolf Hitler comes into power in Germany.

Mar. 4 Franklin D. Roosevelt becomes President of the United States.

1934

July 26 Nazis try to seize Austria, but Mussolini stops them by rushing troops to Italian-Austrian border.

1935

Mar. 16 Hitler defies Treaty of Versailles and begins to build up an army.

Oct. 3 Italy begins her war to conquer Ethiopia.

1936

Mar. 7 Hitler rearms the German Rhineland in violation of the Treaty of Versailles.

July 17 Spanish civil war begins.

1937

July 7 Clash of troops near Peiping, China, brings on present war between Japan and China.

1938

Mar. 11 Germany occupies Austria.

Sept. 30 Hitler, Mussolini, Chamberlain, Daladier (Germany, Italy, England, and France) sign an agreement at Munich, Germany, providing for Nazi occupation of German-speaking sections of Czechoslovakia — Hitler's "last territorial demand" in Europe.

1939

Mar. 15 Germany occupies the rest of Czechoslovakia.

May 22 Germany and Italy sign military alliance, establishing "Berlin-Rome Axis" on firm basis.

Aug. 24 Germany and Russia sign 10-year treaty agreeing not to attack each other, making it possible for Germany to invade Poland without fear of Russian opposition.

Sept. 1 Germany invades Poland, after demands for territory had been refused by Poles, backed by Britain and France.

Sept. 3 Britain and France declare war on Germany. Beginning of the Second World War.

Sept. 16 Russia marches into Poland from the east to retake territory lost in the First World War.

1940

Apr. 9 Germany occupies Denmark and invades Norway.

May 10 Germany launches great "blitzkrieg" attack against The Netherlands, Belgium, and France. Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister of Britain.

May 28 British withdraw forces from France in dramatic retreat across English Channel from Dunkirk.

June 6 U. S. begins supplying "obsolete" weapons to Britain.

June 10 Italy declares war on Britain and France.

June 22 France signs armistice ending war with Germany. Marshal Petain, as new Chief of State, negotiated the surrender.

Aug. 12 Germany begins heavy bombing attacks on Britain—"Battle of Britain."

Sept. 3 President Roosevelt trades 50 over-age destroyers to Britain for bases in the Atlantic and Caribbean.

Sept. 14 Italian forces in Libya open drive against British in Egypt. Beginning of North African campaign.

Sept. 16 President Roosevelt signs law to draft men for military service.

Sept. 27 Germany, Italy, and Japan sign 10-year treaty of mutual assistance. Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis becomes close working combination.

Oct. 28 Italy opens Balkan campaign by invading Greece.

1941

Mar. 11 President Roosevelt signs lend-lease law providing for unlimited U. S. supplies to Britain and other nations fighting the Axis.

Apr. 6 Germany comes to Italy's aid in Balkans by attacking Yugoslavia and Greece.

May 27 President Roosevelt proclaims unlimited national emergency.

June 1

Germany completes spectacular air-invasion of island of Crete in Mediterranean.

June 22

Germany launches her second great land campaign of war by attacking Russia.

Aug. 14

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, meeting at sea, proclaim Atlantic Charter.

Sept. 11

President Roosevelt announces "shoot-on-sight" policy toward German naval vessels and submarines in American defense waters.

Oct. 30

U. S. destroyer Reuben James torpedoed and sunk by Germans in North Atlantic.

Nov. 17

President Roosevelt signs bill revising Neutrality Act and permitting American merchant vessels to enter war zones.

Dec. 6

Russians launch great counteroffensive against the Germans, after Hitler's drive to take Moscow before winter falls.

Dec. 7

Japan opens war in Pacific by attack on Pearl Harbor.

Dec. 8

U. S.-Japanese war declared. Britain declares war on Japan. Thailand gives in to Japan.

Dec. 11

U. S. declares war on Germany and Italy. Japanese troops land on the Philippines.

Dec. 22

Prime Minister Churchill arrives in Washington to confer with President Roosevelt. First U. S. troops arrive in Australia. Wake Island taken by Japanese.

1942

Jan. 1

Declaration of United Nations signed in Washington, linking 26 nations against Axis.

Jan. 2

Japanese troops occupy Manila. American and Filipino troops retire to Bataan and Corregidor.

Jan. 26

First unit of A. E. F. to Europe lands in Northern Ireland.

Jan. 28

All American republics except Argentina and Chile join in anti-Axis agreement at conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Feb. 15

Singapore surrenders to Japanese.

Mar. 8

Japanese complete conquest of Java, most important island of Netherlands Indies.

Mar. 17

Washington announces that General MacArthur has arrived in Australia from the Philippines, and will be supreme commander of United Nations forces in Southwest Pacific.

Apr. 9

American and Filipino forces on Bataan Peninsula in Philippines overcome by Japanese after long and heroic defensive fight.

Apr. 14

Vichy, capital of Unoccupied France, announces that pro-German Pierre Laval has been made "chief of government" under Marshal Petain.

Apr. 18

U. S. planes bomb Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, and Kobe—Japan's leading industrial centers.

May 4-8

U. S. naval forces win great victory over Japanese in Coral Sea Battle.

May 6

Corregidor surrenders, ending organized resistance to the Japanese in the Philippines.

May 27

Axis forces launch the offensive in Libya that is to carry them into Egypt.

May 31

One thousand RAF bombers attack Cologne in greatest air raid in history—first of the 1,000-plane raids.

June 3

Japanese forces begin operations in Aleutian Islands that give them control of Attu, Kiska, and Agattu.

June 4-10

U. S. Navy inflicts heavy defeat on Japanese forces in Battle of Midway.

July 2

Germany begins new large-scale offensive in Russia.

Aug. 7

U. S. forces begin attack on Japanese in Solomon Islands.

Aug. 8

All-India Congress Party authorizes Gandhi to direct campaign of passive resistance against the British.

Aug. 19

Ten thousand Allied troops—mostly Canadian, with some American and British support—raid Dieppe, France.

Aug. 22

Brazil declares war on Germany and Italy.

Oct. 24

Successful British offensive against Axis forces in Egypt begins. Enemy is quickly driven clear back into Libya.

Nov. 8

U. S. troops begin invasion of North Africa.

Nov. 11

German troops march into Unoccupied France.

Nov. 13-15

Naval battle between American and Japanese forces in area of Solomon Islands ends in worst defeat ever suffered by Japanese fleet.

Nov. 19

Russia launches winter offensive against German forces.